

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L43 and L17	0

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
 US Patents Full-Text Database
 US OCR Full-Text Database
 EPO Abstracts Database
 JPO Abstracts Database
 Derwent World Patents Index
 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L44

Refine Search

Recall Text

Clear

Interrupt

Search History

 DATE: Monday, March 14, 2005 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

<u>Set Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u> result set
<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<u>L44</u>	L43, and L17	0	<u>L44</u>
<u>L43</u>	L41 and blood plasma	16	<u>L43</u>
<u>L42</u>	L41 and blood plasma protein	0	<u>L42</u>
<u>L41</u>	L38 and L25	16	<u>L41</u>
<u>L40</u>	L38 and albumin near3 dimer	0	<u>L40</u>
<u>L39</u>	L38 and L7	0	<u>L39</u>
<u>L38</u>	L36 and L9	180	<u>L38</u>
<u>L37</u>	L36 and L7	0	<u>L37</u>
<u>L36</u>	L34 and L4	2263	<u>L36</u>
<u>L35</u>	L34 and L31	1	<u>L35</u>
<u>L34</u>	L33 and L1	2591	<u>L34</u>
<u>L33</u>	L29 and intradermal or intra-dermal or interdermal or inter-dermal or cutaneous or subcutaneous near3 injection	54790	<u>L33</u>

<u>L32</u>	L29 and dermal insert\$\$\$ or dremal inject\$\$\$	0	<u>L32</u>
<u>L31</u>	L29 and crosslink\$\$\$ or cross(w)link\$\$\$ or zerolink\$\$\$ or zero(w)link\$\$\$	1	<u>L31</u>
<u>L30</u>	L29 and soft tissue augment\$\$\$	0	<u>L30</u>
<u>L29</u>	L28 and L21 or L23	13	<u>L29</u>
<u>L28</u>	L27 and L18	13	<u>L28</u>
<u>L27</u>	L26 and L1	556	<u>L27</u>
<u>L26</u>	L25 and L5	8681	<u>L26</u>
<u>L25</u>	L21 or L23 and skin\$\$ or dermis\$\$ or drmatol\$\$	9714	<u>L25</u>
<u>L24</u>	L21 and L13	0	<u>L24</u>
<u>L23</u>	L21 and L4	13	<u>L23</u>
<u>L22</u>	L21 and L10	0	<u>L22</u>
<u>L21</u>	L18 and L1	13	<u>L21</u>
<u>L20</u>	L18 and L7	0	<u>L20</u>
<u>L19</u>	L18 and soft tsuue augment\$\$\$	0	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u>	L17 and intradermal\$\$ or intra(w)dermal\$\$ or interdermal\$\$ or inter(w)dermal\$\$	177	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	L13 and L14	8	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	L10 and anesthetic compound	0	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	L10 and anesthetic(w)compound	0	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	L10 and vitamin	131	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	L12 and L11	23	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	L10 and growth factor	361	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	L10 and enzyme inhibitor	33	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	L9 and lysine asparate or lysine glutamate	697	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	L8 and amide bond	7050	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	L7 and inject\$\$\$ or administrat\$\$\$	366715	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L5 and albumin near3 dimer	64	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L5 and albumin(w)dimer	0	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and soft tissue(w)augment\$\$\$ or add\$\$\$ or increas\$\$\$ or enlarg\$\$\$	7580762	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L3 and crosslink\$\$\$ or cross(w)link\$\$\$ or conjugat\$\$\$ or join\$\$\$ or bind\$\$\$ or bound\$\$\$	3740133	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L1 and L2	2886	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	inject\$\$\$ same material\$\$\$	339516	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	Blood plasma	23679	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, March 14, 2005

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
<i>DB=EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	L23	L8 and (dimer oligomer)	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L22	L8 and (crosslink cross link conjugat\$5 bond\$3 join\$3)	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L21	L8 same (crosslink cross link conjugat\$5 bond\$3 join\$3)	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L20	L18 same (crosslink cross link conjugat\$5 bond\$3 join\$3)	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L19	l14 and intradermal	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L18	l12 and intradermal	0
<i>DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	L17	l12 and intradermal	353
<input type="checkbox"/>	L16	L14 with intradermal	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L15	L14 same intradermal	131
<input type="checkbox"/>	L14	l8 with (crosslink cross link conjugat\$5 bond\$3 join\$3) not (l9 l12)	6030
<input type="checkbox"/>	L13	L12 same intradermal	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L12	l8 near5 (crosslink cross link conjugat\$5 bond\$3 join\$3) not l9	2472
<input type="checkbox"/>	L11	L9 and intradermal not l10	1160
<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	L9 same intradermal	8
<input type="checkbox"/>	L9	l8 near3 (crosslink cross link conjugat\$5 bond\$3 join\$3)	8560
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	L7 l6	119690
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	(von willebrand \$globulin fibronectin albumin fibrin\$5)	114355
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	factor adj (II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X XI XII XIII)	16107
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L1 with fibrin\$6 with albumin	202
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	L1 with fibrin\$6	988
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L1 with albumin	1161
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1 with albumin	1161
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	plasma protein	8618

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)

Generate Collection

Print

L10: Entry 5 of 8

File: USPT

Jun 22, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5221620 A

TITLE: Cloning and expression of transforming growth factor..beta.2

Drawing Description Text (124):

Synthetic peptides were conjugated to bovine gamma-globulin as described (Gentry et al., 1987, Mol. Cell. Biol. 7:3418-3427; Gentry and Lawton, 1986, Virology 152:421-431). New Zealand white rabbits were primed at three to six sites by combined subcutaneous and intradermal inoculations with the peptide conjugates (100 .mu.g equivalents of peptide) emulsified in Freund's complete adjuvant. Booster inoculations were administered at 2-3 week intervals. Rabbits were bled 7-14 days following the booster inoculations.

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Print

L10: Entry 7 of 8

File: USPT

May 20, 1986

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4590168 A

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Protein immunoassaying and purification

Detailed Description Text (17):

Antibodies useful in the erythropoietin assay are raised by immunizing New Zealand white rabbits with 50 .mu.g of the above-described polypeptide, preferably conjugated with bovine serum albumin (8.1 mg PP per 6.7 mg BSA, or approximately 20 molecules of PP per molecule of BSA) in Freund's complete adjuvant by multiple intradermal injections. Subcutaneous booster injections are administered over several weeks.

[Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#)

* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:14:41 ON 14 MAR 2005

> index bioscience

FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.21	0.21

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOBUSINESS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, ...' ENTERED AT 15:15:08 ON 14 MAR 2005

75 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> s factor (w) (II or III or IV or V or VI or VII or VIII or IX or X or XI or XII or XIII)

778 FILE ADISCTI
95 FILE ADISINSIGHT
307 FILE ADISNEWS
454 FILE AGRICOLA
138 FILE ANABSTR
8 FILE ANTE
2 FILE AQUALINE
81 FILE AQUASCI
609 FILE BIOBUSINESS
624 FILE BIOCOMMERCE
534 FILE BIOENG
34652 FILE BIOSIS

12 FILES SEARCHED...

1903 FILE BIOTECHABS
1903 FILE BIOTECHDS
7630 FILE BIOTECHNO
1319 FILE CABA
6158 FILE CANCERLIT
29597 FILE CAPLUS

18 FILES SEARCHED...

309 FILE CEABA-VTB
39 FILE CEN
495 FILE CIN
953 FILE CONFSCI
1 FILE CROPB
11 FILE CROPU
2270 FILE DDFB
4034 FILE DDFU
18376 FILE DGENE

27 FILES SEARCHED...

764 FILE DISSABS
2270 FILE DRUGB
576 FILE DRUGMONOG2
4947 FILE DRUGU
248 FILE EMBAL
24601 FILE EMBASE
6977 FILE ESBIODASE

34 FILES SEARCHED...

396 FILE FEDRIP
91 FILE FROSTI
81 FILE FSTA
6345 FILE GENBANK
36 FILE HEALSAFE
2506 FILE IFIPAT
233 FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
413 FILE IMSPRODUCT
88 FILE IMSRESEARCH
3050 FILE JICST-EPLUS

7 FILE KOSMET
 3943 FILE LIFESCI
 48 FILES SEARCHED...
 39299 FILE MEDLINE
 50 FILE NIOSHTIC
 206 FILE NTIS
 19 FILE OCEAN
 13452 FILE PASCAL
 55 FILES SEARCHED...
 449 FILE PHAR
 224 FILE PHARMAML
 1 FILE PHIC
 1254 FILE PHIN
 2794 FILE PROMT
 134 FILE PROUSDDR
 10 FILE RDISCLOSURE
 35897 FILE SCISEARCH
 12930 FILE TOXCENTER
 14383 FILE USPATFULL
 68 FILES SEARCHED...
 933 FILE USPAT2
 21 FILE VETB
 67 FILE VETU
 18 FILE WATER
 2743 FILE WPIDS
 73 FILES SEARCHED...
 11 FILE WPIFV
 2743 FILE WPINDEX

68 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 75 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1 QUE FACTOR (W) (II OR III OR IV OR V OR VI OR VII OR VIII OR IX OR X OR XI
 OR XII OR XIII)

=> s (von willebrand or immunoglobulin or globulin or fibronectin or albumin or fibrin####)

7844 FILE ADISCTI
 540 FILE ADISINSIGHT
 1540 FILE ADISNEWS
 6598 FILE AGRICOLA
 5231 FILE ANABSTR
 392 FILE ANTE
 138 FILE AQUALINE
 1598 FILE AQUASCI
 3823 FILE BIOBUSINESS
 998 FILE BIOCOMMERCE
 4732 FILE BIOENG
 262115 FILE BIOSIS
 6753 FILE BIOTECHABS
 6753 FILE BIOTECHDS
 39767 FILE BIOTECHNO
 29170 FILE CABA
 31723 FILE CANCERLIT
 17 FILES SEARCHED...
 238518 FILE CAPLUS
 1662 FILE CEABA-VTB
 64 FILE CEN
 750 FILE CIN
 4041 FILE CONFSCI
 76 FILE CROPB
 363 FILE CROPU
 16065 FILE DDFB
 29953 FILE DDFU
 45735 FILE DGENE
 5656 FILE DISSABS
 16065 FILE DRUGB
 824 FILE DRUGMONOG2
 40651 FILE DRUGU
 999 FILE EMBAL
 179104 FILE EMBASE

36975 FILE ESBIODASE
 1745 FILE FEDRIP
 3 FILE FOMAD
 36 FILES SEARCHED...
 18 FILE FOREGE
 2659 FILE FROSTI
 6161 FILE PSTA
 16109 FILE GENBANK
 405 FILE HEALSAFE
 11347 FILE IFIPAT
 273 FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
 703 FILE IMSPRODUCT
 261 FILE IMSRESEARCH
 61486 FILE JICST-EPLUS
 231 FILE KOSMET
 24249 FILE LIFESCI
 62 FILE MEDICONF
 231676 FILE MEDLINE
 2611 FILE NIOSHTIC
 2570 FILE NTIS
 10 FILE NUTRACEUT
 324 FILE OCEAN
 72491 FILE PASCAL
 2238 FILE PCTGEN
 553 FILE PHAR
 248 FILE PHARMAML
 4 FILE PHIC
 1820 FILE PHIN
 5830 FILE PROMT
 2552 FILE PROUSDDR
 1 FILE PS

63 FILES SEARCHED...
 118 FILE RDISCLOSURE
 145258 FILE SCISEARCH
 18 FILE SYNTHLINE
 96319 FILE TOXCENTER
 95015 FILE USPATFULL
 5607 FILE USPAT2
 477 FILE VETB
 1995 FILE VETU
 158 FILE WATER
 15837 FILE WPIDS
 52 FILE WPIFV
 15837 FILE WPINDEX

75 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 75 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L2 QUE (VON WILLEBRAND OR IMMUNOGLOBIN OR GLOBULIN OR FIBRONECTIN OR ALBUMIN
 OR FIBRIN#####)

=> s (l1 or l2) and (crosslink or cross link or conjugat##### or bond### or join###)

426 FILE ADISCTI
 127 FILE ADISINSIGHT
 105 FILE ADISNEWS
 356 FILE AGRICOLA
 1100 FILE ANABSTR
 33 FILE ANTE
 15 FILE AQUALINE
 111 FILE AQUASCI
 417 FILE BIOBUSINESS
 42 FILE BIOCOMMERCE
 591 FILE BIOENG
 12885 FILE BIOSIS
 12 FILES SEARCHED...
 1093 FILE BIOTECHABS
 1093 FILE BIOTECHDS
 4017 FILE BIOTECHNO
 1497 FILE CABA
 1559 FILE CANCERLIT

21368 FILE CAPLUS

18 FILES SEARCHED...

- 111 FILE CEABA-VTB
- 32 FILE CEN
- 84 FILE CIN
- 43 FILE CONFSCI
- 3 FILE CROPB
- 119 FILE CROPU
- 1083 FILE DDFB
- 2952 FILE DDFU
- 6680 FILE DGENE

27 FILES SEARCHED...

- 663 FILE DISSABS
- 1083 FILE DRUGB
- 4400 FILE DRUGU
- 50 FILE EMBAL
- 11008 FILE EMBASE
- 2437 FILE ESBIODASE

34 FILES SEARCHED...

- 181 FILE FEDRIP
- 179 FILE FROSTI
- 564 FILE FSTA
- 1292 FILE GENBANK
- 36 FILE HEALSAFE
- 3326 FILE IFIPAT
- 16 FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
- 34 FILE IMSRESEARCH
- 4359 FILE JICST-EPLUS

46 FILES SEARCHED...

- 11 FILE KOSMET
- 2091 FILE LIFESCI
- 10 FILE MEDICONF
- 11414 FILE MEDLINE
- 283 FILE NIOSHTIC
- 179 FILE NTIS
- 15 FILE OCEAN

54 FILES SEARCHED...

- 3467 FILE PASCAL
- 60 FILE PHAR
- 58 FILE PHARMAML
- 559 FILE PHIN
- 1421 FILE PROMT

61 FILES SEARCHED...

- 30 FILE PROUSDDR
- 39 FILE RDISCLOSURE
- 7897 FILE SCISEARCH
- 2 FILE SYNTHLINE
- 8762 FILE TOXCENTER
- 74947 FILE USPATFULL

68 FILES SEARCHED...

- 4644 FILE USPAT2
- 23 FILE VETB
- 353 FILE VETU
- 14 FILE WATER
- 3287 FILE WPIDS

73 FILES SEARCHED...

- 5 FILE WPIFV
- 3287 FILE WPINDEX

67 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, . 75 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L3 QUE (L1 OR L2) AND (CROSSLINK OR CROSS LINK OR CONJUGAT##### OR BOND### OR JOIN###)

=> s (l1 or l2) (L) (crosslink or cross link or conjugat##### or bond### or join###)

- 187 FILE ADISCTI
- 72 FILE ADISINSIGHT
- 105 FILE ADISNEWS
- 322 FILE AGRICOLA

1044 FILE ANABSTR
 28 FILE ANTE
 15 FILE AQUALINE
 82 FILE AQUASCI
 399 FILE BIOBUSINESS
 42 FILE BIOCOMMERCE
 548 FILE BIOENG
 10414 FILE BIOSIS
 12 FILES SEARCHED...
 1069 FILE BIOTECHABS
 1069 FILE BIOTECHDS
 3751 FILE BIOTECHNO
 1428 FILE CABA
 1373 FILE CANCERLIT
 17848 FILE CAPLUS
 18 FILES SEARCHED...
 104 FILE CEABA-VTB
 32 FILE CEN
 80 FILE CIN
 43 FILE CONFSCI
 3 FILE CROPB
 119 FILE CROPU
 828 FILE DDFB
 2549 FILE DDFU
 6265 FILE DGENE
 27 FILES SEARCHED...
 657 FILE DISSABS
 828 FILE DRUGB
 3665 FILE DRUGU
 49 FILE EMBAL
 8734 FILE EMBASE
 2344 FILE ESBIODASE
 34 FILES SEARCHED...
 170 FILE FEDRIP
 165 FILE FROSTI
 437 FILE FSTA
 1227 FILE GENBANK
 36 FILE HEALSAFE
 2770 FILE IFIPAT
 15 FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
 31 FILE IMSRESEARCH
 3083 FILE JICST-EPLUS
 10 FILE KOSMET
 2013 FILE LIFESCI
 48 FILES SEARCHED...
 10 FILE MEDICNF
 9217 FILE MEDLINE
 280 FILE NIOSHTIC
 142 FILE NTIS
 11 FILE OCEAN
 2986 FILE PASCAL
 55 FILES SEARCHED...
 29 FILE PHAR
 58 FILE PHARMAML
 555 FILE PHIN
 1396 FILE PROMT
 28 FILE PROUSDDR
 39 FILE RDISCLOSURE
 6348 FILE SCISEARCH
 2 FILE SYNTHLINE
 8020 FILE TOXCENTER
 67 FILES SEARCHED...
 69035 FILE USPATFULL
 4257 FILE USPAT2
 21 FILE VETB
 319 FILE VETU
 14 FILE WATER
 72 FILES SEARCHED...
 2697 FILE WPIDS

73 FILES SEARCHED...

5 FILE WPIFV
2697 FILE WPINDEX

67 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 75 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L4 QUE (L1 OR L2) (L) (CROSSLINK OR CROSS LINK OR CONJUGAT##### OR BOND### OR JOIN###)

=> s (l1 or l2) (5a) (crosslink or cross link or conjugat##### or bond### or join###)

74 FILE ADISCTI
10 FILE ADISINSIGHT
4 FILE ADISNEWS
131 FILE AGRICOLA
511 FILE ANABSTR
8 FILE ANTE
11 FILE AQUALINE
43 FILE AQUASCI
183 FILE BIOBUSINESS
13 FILE BIOCOMMERCE
237 FILE BIOENG
4466 FILE BIOSIS
264 FILE BIOTECHABS
264 FILE BIOTECHDS

14 FILES SEARCHED...

1422 FILE BIOTECHNO
715 FILE CABA
597 FILE CANCERLIT
9394 FILE CAPLUS
32 FILE CEABA-VTB
4 FILE CEN
17 FILE CIN
39 FILE CONFSCI
3 FILE CROPB

23 FILES SEARCHED...

80 FILE CROPU
362 FILE DDFB
370 FILE DDFU
1467 FILE DGENE
180 FILE DISSABS

28 FILES SEARCHED...

362 FILE DRUGB
620 FILE DRUGU
13 FILE EMBAL
3428 FILE EMBASE
789 FILE ESBIODASE

34 FILES SEARCHED...

22 FILE FEDRIP
58 FILE FROSTI
154 FILE FSTA
153 FILE GENBANK
29 FILE HEALSAFE
290 FILE IFIPAT
6 FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
6 FILE IMSRESEARCH
322 FILE JICST-EPLUS
3 FILE KOSMET

47 FILES SEARCHED...

931 FILE LIFESCI
1 FILE MEDICONF
3597 FILE MEDLINE
170 FILE NIOSHTIC
41 FILE NTIS
8 FILE OCEAN
1073 FILE PASCAL

55 FILES SEARCHED...

6 FILE PHAR
6 FILE PHARMAML
31 FILE PHIN

120 FILE PROMT
 4 FILE PROUSDDR
 3 FILE RDISCLOSURE
 2315 FILE SCISEARCH
 4295 FILE TOXCENTER
 67 FILES SEARCHED...
 4133 FILE USPATFULL
 156 FILE USPAT2
 20 FILE VETB
 146 FILE VETU
 6 FILE WATER
 494 FILE WPIDS
 73 FILES SEARCHED...
 1 FILE WPIFV
 494 FILE WPINDEX

66 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 75 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L5 QUE (L1 OR L2) (5A) (CROSSLINK OR CROSS LINK OR CONJUGAT##### OR BOND### O
 R JOIN###)

=> s 15 (10a) intradermal
 1 FILE ADISCTI
 7 FILE BIOSIS
 13 FILES SEARCHED...
 2 FILE BIOTECHNO
 1 FILE CABA
 10 FILE CAPLUS
 19 FILES SEARCHED...
 12 FILE DDFB
 2 FILE DDFU
 27 FILES SEARCHED...
 12 FILE DRUGB
 3 FILE DRUGU
 12 FILE EMBASE
 1 FILE ESBIOWASE
 34 FILES SEARCHED...
 1 FILE IFIPAT
 3 FILE JICST-EPLUS
 48 FILES SEARCHED...
 6 FILE MEDLINE
 1 FILE PASCAL
 55 FILES SEARCHED...
 2 FILE SCISEARCH
 11 FILE TOXCENTER
 67 FILES SEARCHED...
 3 FILE USPATFULL
 2 FILE VETB
 2 FILE VETU
 1 FILE WPIDS
 73 FILES SEARCHED...
 1 FILE WPINDEX

22 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 75 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L6 QUE L5 (10A) INTRADERMAL

=> d rank
 F1 12 DDFB
 F2 12 DRUGB
 F3 12 EMBASE
 F4 11 TOXCENTER
 F5 10 CAPLUS
 F6 7 BIOSIS
 F7 6 MEDLINE
 F8 3 DRUGU
 F9 3 JICST-EPLUS
 F10 3 USPATFULL
 F11 2 BIOTECHNO

F12	2	DDFU
F13	2	SCISEARCH
F14	2	VETB
F15	2	VETU
F16	1	ADISCTI
F17	1	CABA
F18	1	ESBIOBASE
F19	1	IFIPAT
F20	1	PASCAL
F21	1	WPIDS
F22	1	WPINDEX

=> file hits

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	20.06	20.27

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FILE 'WPINDEX' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

=> s l6
4 FILES SEARCHED...
9 FILES SEARCHED...
12 FILES SEARCHED...
18 FILES SEARCHED...
L7 93 L6

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8 45 DUP REM L7 (48 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-12' FROM FILE DDFB
ANSWERS '13-24' FROM FILE EMBASE
ANSWERS '25-28' FROM FILE TOXCENTER
ANSWERS '29-31' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWERS '32-33' FROM FILE BIOSIS
ANSWERS '34-36' FROM FILE DRUGU
ANSWERS '37-38' FROM FILE USPATFULL
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L9 42 L8 AND PY<2000

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L9 ANSWER 1 OF 42 DDFB COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1982-38182 DDFB P S
TI THE EFFECT OF ACTIVE IMMUNISATION ON DIGOXIN HANDLING AND RESPONSE.
AU GRIFFITHS N M; HEWICK D S; STEVENSON I H
LO DUNDEE, U.K.
SO BRIT.J.PHARMACOL. (76, NO.2, SUPPL., 201P, 1982)
LA English
DT Journal

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 42 DDFB COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1981-51796 DDFB P
TI THE INFLUENCE OF CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE AND 6-MERCAPTOPURINE ON THE IGG1 AND
IGG2 IMMUNE RESPONSE IN GUINEA-PIGS.
AU DROESSLER K; KLIMA F; AMBROSIOUS H
LO LEIPZIG, DDR.
SO IMMUNOLOGY (44, NO.1, 61-66, 1981)
LA English
DT Journal

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 42 DDFB COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 AN 1980-13856 DDFB E
 TI EFFECTS OF ACTIVE IMMUNIZATION AGAINST OESTRADIOL-17BETA, TESTOSTERONE OR
 PROGESTERONE ON RECEPTIVITY IN THE FEMALE RABBIT AND EVALUATION OF
 SPECIFICITY.
 AU ELSAESSER F
 LO NEUSTADT,GER.
 SO J.REPROD.FERT. (58, NO.1, 213-18, 1980)
 LA English
 DT Journal

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 42 DDFB COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 AN 1979-25618 DDFB M A
 TI PRODUCTION OF ANTIBODY AGAINST T-2 TOXIN.
 AU CHU F S; GROSSMAN S; WEI R D; MIROCHA C J
 LO MADISON,WIS.,USA.
 SO APPL.ENVIRON.MICROBIOL. (37, NO.1, 104-08, 1979)
 LA English
 DT Journal

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 42 DDFB COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 AN 1979-22009 DDFB P E S
 TI INCIDENCE OF IMMUNE COMPLEX NEPHRITIS FOLLOWING ACTIVE IMMUNISATION WITH
 A TESTOSTERONE-3-BSA CONJUGATE OR BSA ALONE.
 AU WITTING C; WICKINGS E J; NIESCHLAG E
 LO MUNSTER,GER.
 SO ACTA ENDOCRINOL. (90, NO.3, 562-67, 1979)
 LA English
 DT Journal

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 42 DDFB COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 AN 1978-10623 DDFB E
 TI A STUDY OF ANTIBODY PRODUCTION FOR THE RADIOIMMUNOASSAY OF GASTRIN.
 AU FABRI P J; MCGUIGAN J E
 LO GAINESVILLE,FLA.,USA.
 SO AM.J.DIG.DIS. (22, NO.10, 902-08, 1977)
 DT Journal

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 42 DDFB COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 AN 1977-13365 DDFB E
 TI HIGH TITER GLUCAGON ANTISERA.
 AU TAGER H S; HOHENBOKEN M; MARKESE J
 LO CHICAGO,ILL.,USA.
 SO ENDOCRINOLOGY (100, NO.2, 36772, 1977)
 DT Journal

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 42 DDFB COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 AN 1976-30651 DDFB E
 TI THE SPECIFICITY OF ANTISERA RAISED BY OESTRADIOL-17BETA-3-
 HEMISUCCINYL-BOVINE SERUM ALBUMIN.
 AU EXLEY D; WOODHAMS B
 LO LONDON,U.K.
 SO STEROIDS (27, NO.6, 813-20, 1976)
 DT Journal

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 42 DDFB COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 AN 1976-21563 DDFB E A
 TI OPTIMIZATION OF ANTIBODY PRODUCTION FOR RADIOIMMUNOASSAY OF GASTRIN.
 AU FABRI P J; MCGUIGAN J E
 LO GAINESVILLE,FLA.,USA.
 SO GASTROENTEROLOGY (70, NO.5, PT.2, 883, 1976)
 DT Journal

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 42 DDFB COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 AN 1975-28681 DDFB S P
 TI CORRELATION BETWEEN SPECIFIC IMMUNITY TO A METABOLITE OF HALOTHANE AND
 HEPATIC LESIONS AFTER MULTIPLE EXPOSURES.
 AU MATHIEU A; DIPADUA D; KAHAN B D; GALDABINI J J; MILLS J

LO BOSTON, MASS. AND CHICAGO, ILL., USA.
SO ANESTH. ANALG. CURR. RES. (54, NO.3, 332-39, 1975)
DT Journal

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 42 DDFB COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1974-21269 DDFB E
TI LOSS OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN RABBITS ACTIVELY IMMUNIZED WITH TESTOSTERONE.
AU NIESCHLAG E; KLEY H K
LO DUSSELDORF, GER.
SO EXPERIENTIA (30, NO.4, 434-35, 1974)
DT Journal

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 42 DDFB COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1973-28283 DDFB T
TI IMMUNOTHERAPY OF MALIGNANT MELANOMA. A CLINICAL TRIAL.
AU MCCARTHY W H; COTTON G; CARLON A; MILTON G W; KOSSARD S
LO SYDNEY, AUSTR.
SO CANCER (32, NO.1, 97-103, 1973)
DT Journal

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 97249824 EMBASE
DN 1997249824
TI Bronchial hyperresponsiveness, epithelial damage, and airway eosinophilia
after single and repeated allergen exposure in a rat model of
anhydride-induced asthma.
AU Cui Z.-H.; Sjostrand M.; Pullerits T.; Andius P.; Skoogh B.-E.; Lotvall J.
CS Dr. Z.-H. Cui, Lung Pharmacology Group, Department of Clinical
Pharmacology, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, Guldhedsgatan 10A, 413 46
Goteborg, Sweden
SO Allergy: European Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, (1997) 52/7
(739-746).
Refs: 29
ISSN: 0105-4538 CODEN: LLRGDY

CY Denmark
DT Journal; Article
FS 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LA English
SL English
AB Bronchial hyperresponsiveness (BHR) and damage of the epithelium, as well
as eosinophilia in the airway wall, induced by trimellitic anhydride (TMA)
in sensitized brown Norway rats were studied. Rats were challenged once or
seven times with aerosol of TMA **conjugated** to rat serum
albumin (TMA-RSA) 3 weeks after **intradermal** TMA
sensitization. Airway responsiveness (-log PC300 of acetylcholine i.v.)
was measured 24 h after allergen challenge. Epithelial lesion and
eosinophil infiltration in the airway walls were quantified under light
microscopy, and TMA-specific IgE and IgG in serum were evaluated with
ELISA. High levels of TMA-specific IgE and IgG were found in all rats in
the sensitized groups compared to nonsensitized groups ($P < 0.001$). Repeated
allergen challenges of 0.03% TMA-RSA for 7 consecutive days enhanced the
level of TMA-specific IgG, compared to single challenge ($P \leq 0.05$).
Single allergen challenge of 0.3% TMA-RSA had a nonsignificant tendency to
produce BHR in sensitized rats compared to nonsensitized rats ($P = 0.06$).
However, repeated allergen challenges (0.003% and 0.03% TMA-RSA for 7
consecutive days) produced significant BHR in sensitized rats ($P < 0.05$).
Furthermore, repeated low-dose (0.003%) TMA-RSA challenge produced more
BHR than a 10 times higher single dose (0.03%) ($P < 0.05$). Slight damage of
the airway epithelium was seen in sensitized and repeat-challenged groups.
However, bronchial eosinophilia was found in the sensitized and
single-challenged groups, but not in nonsensitized nonchallenged, and
sensitized repeat-challenged groups ($P < 0.005$). We conclude that the brown
Norway rat can be sensitized with TMA, and that repeated low-dose allergen
challenges produce slight epithelial damage and BHR which is independent
of ongoing eosinophilia in the airway wall.

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

on STN
AN 95321088 EMBASE
DN 1995321088
TI Antigenicity of balofloxacin (Q-35), novel fluoroquinolone antibacterial agent in guinea pigs and mice.
AU Marutani K.; Otabe Y.; Hara T.; Yahashi H.; Hasegawa T.; Tanaka K.
CS Toxicology Laboratory, Chugai Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., 14016, Minamihara, Nakaminowa, Kamiina-gun, Nagano 399-46, Japan
SO Japanese Pharmacology and Therapeutics, (1995) 23/SUPPL. 6 (101-110).
ISSN: 0386-3603 CODEN: YACHDS
CY Japan
DT Journal; Article
FS 030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA Japanese
SL English; Japanese
AB Antigenicity of balofloxacin (Q-35), a newly developed fluoroquinolone antibacterial agent, was examined in guinea pigs and mice. The specific antibody production to Q-35 was evaluated by active systemic anaphylaxis (ASA), intradermal reaction and passive cutaneous anaphylaxis (PCA) reaction. Moreover, a direct Coombs' reaction was examined using human red blood cells. 1) Antigenicity in guinea pigs: When guinea pigs were administered unconjugated Q-35 orally or subcutaneously with Complete Freund's adjuvant, no anaphylactic response was observed by ASA, allogeneic 4-hour PCA and **intradermal** reactions using unconjugated Q-35 and **conjugated** Q-35 with bovine serum **albumin** (Q-35 BSA) as challenging antigens. In addition, when guinea pigs were sensitized with conjugated Q-35 with ovalbumin (Q-35-OVA) subcutaneously, definite ASA, PCA and dermal reactions were observed by eliciting of Q-35 BSA, but not by that of unconjugated Q-35. 2) Antigenicity in mice: When BALB/c and C3H/He mice were injected with aluminum hydroxide gel containing Q-35 or Q-35-OVA, no IgE antibody response was detected by heterologous 72-hour PCA reaction in rats using Q-35 alone and Q-35 BSA as eliciting antigens. 3) In vitro direct Coombs' reaction: No activity of Q-35 to produce direct Coombs' reaction was observed in Miyagawa's method nor Molthan's method using human red blood cells. From these results, it could be concluded that Q-35 lacks the antigenicity to guinea pigs and mice under the present conditions.

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 94016779 EMBASE
DN 1994016779
TI Antigenicity study of mosapride citrate.
AU Matsui Y.; Satomura K.; Nishiwaki T.; Matsuoka N.; Nakamura H.
CS Developmental Research Laboratories, Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 33-94, Enoki-cho, Suita, Osaka 564, Japan
SO Japanese Pharmacology and Therapeutics, (1993) 21/10 (159-167).
ISSN: 0386-3603 CODEN: YACHDS
CY Japan
DT Journal; Article
FS 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
052 Toxicology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB Antigenicity of mosapride citrate, a new gastroprokinetic agent, was investigated in rabbits, guinea pigs and mice. Production of the antibody to mosapride citrate was detected in sera of rabbits and mice sensitized with mosapride-ovalbumin conjugate (mosapride-OVA) and Freund's complete adjuvant (FCA) or aluminium hydroxide gel (alum), but not with mosapride citrate and FCA or alum, when the antibody titers were determined by passive cutaneous anaphylactic (PCA) reaction using guinea pigs or rats, or by passive hemagglutination (PHA) reaction using sheep red blood cells. PCA reaction was not elicited by an intravenous challenge of mosapride citrate in guinea pigs and rats sensitized passively with antisera obtained from rabbits and mice, respectively, sensitized with mosapride-OVA and FCA or alum. In guinea pigs sensitized with mosapride-OVA and FCA, active anaphylactic reaction and delayed type skin

reaction (erythema) were elicited by intravenous and **intradermal** challenges, respectively, of mosapride-bovine serum **albumin conjugate**, but not by the challenge of mosapride citrate. From these results, it is suggested that mosapride citrate does not show antigenicity in the present test using rabbits, guinea pigs and mice.

L9 ANSWER 16 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN

AN 92207625 EMBASE

DN 1992207625

TI Exogenously administered testosterone maintains spermatogenesis quantitatively in adult rats actively immunized against gonadotropin-releasing hormone.

AU Awoniyi C.A.; Zirkin B.R.; Chandrashekar V.; Schlaff W.D.

CS Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Colorado, Health Science Center, 4200 East Ninth Avenue, Denver, CO 80262, United States

SO Endocrinology, (1992) 130/6 (3283-3288).

ISSN: 0013-7227 CODEN: ENDOAO

CY United States

DT Journal; Article

FS 003 Endocrinology

026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation

029 Clinical Biochemistry

LA English

SL English

AB The administration of testosterone via Silastic capsules has been shown previously to maintain advanced spermatid number quantitatively in intact rats in which LH but not FSH was suppressed, but not in hypophysectomized rats, indicating that pituitary factors in addition to LH are required for the quantitative maintenance of spermatogenesis in the rat. The objective of the present study was to examine whether testosterone is capable of maintaining quantitatively normal spermatogenesis in rats in which both LH and FSH are suppressed. Intact adult male rats were actively immunized against GnRH by **intradermal** injection of GnRH **conjugated** to human serum **globulin**; control rats received **intradermal** injections of saline and adjuvant. Four weeks after the primary immunization, GnRH-immunized rats received the first booster injection and, at the same time, received testosterone-filled polydimethylsiloxane (PDS) implants of 4, 8, 12, or 24 cm or empty implants. Booster injections were repeated every 2 weeks for 8 weeks. At that time, rats were killed, and serum levels of LH, FSH, and testosterone, testicular advanced spermatid number, and seminiferous tubule fluid testosterone concentrations were determined. Four weeks after the initial administration of GnRH immunogen, i.e. before the first booster injection, serum levels of testosterone, LH, and FSH and the number of advanced spermatids per testis were not different from those in controls. Eight weeks after the first booster injection, serum LH and FSH and advanced spermatids were undetectable in all GnRH-immunized rats. The administration of testosterone-filled PDS implants of 4 and 8 cm to GnRH-immunized rats for 8 weeks resulted in the maintenance of 105 ± 6 and $161 \pm 5 \times 10^6$ advanced spermatid/testis, respectively, significantly less than the control value ($237 \pm 19 \times 10^6$). In GnRH-immunized rats that received testosterone-filled PDS implants of 12 or 24 cm, the advanced spermatid numbers per testis (228 ± 4 and $229 \pm 8 \times 10^6$, respectively) were not significantly different from those in controls. These results indicate that testosterone is capable of maintaining spermatogenesis quantitatively in the adult rats testis in the absence of both radioimmunoassayable LH and FSH.

L9 ANSWER 17 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN

AN 90046566 EMBASE

DN 1990046566

TI Penicillin G-induced cutaneous anaphylaxis in the guinea pig.

AU Kubo K.; Nagatahira R.; Yoshida J.; Okuda T.; Yoshinaka I.; Kuriyama K.

CS Safety Evaluation Laboratories, Kaken Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., 14 Minamikawara-cho, Shinomiya, Yamashina-ku, Kyoto 607, Japan

SO Journal of Toxicological Sciences, (1989) 14/4 (269-277).

ISSN: 0388-1350 CODEN: JTSCDR

CY Japan
 DT Journal; Article
 FS 013 Dermatology and Venereology
 052 Toxicology
 037 Drug Literature Index
 LA English
 SL English
 AB Allergic cutaneous responses were induced by **intra**dermal injection of penicillin G (PCG) and PCG-bovine serum **albumin** (BSA) **conjugates** onto the back of guinea pig actively immunized with PCG potassium (25 mg/animal) incorporated in Freund's complete adjuvant. The PCG-induced response was characterized macroscopically by erythema and edema with a maximum level at 24 hrs after elicitation and microscopically by the infiltration with basophils, macrophages and lymphocytes following with neutrophils. In addition, intensity of macrophage-infiltration shared a similar time course change with those of erythema and edema. These suggest that this response is associated to a delayed type hypersensitivity of Jones-Mote type. On the other hand, in the PCG-BSA-induced response the edema with erythema at the early phase was a noticeable observation and this response disappeared within 12 hrs, although the erythema continued by 24 hrs. Microscopically, the degranulation of mast cells and severe infiltration with neutrophils in the early phase and the infiltration of eosinophils in the late phase accompanying the infiltration with monocytes, basophils and lymphocytes were characteristic findings, which suggest that PCG-BSA response is a similar hypersensitivity to an atopic dermatitis. As mentioned above, we confirmed two types of allergic cutaneous responses in the guinea pig immunized with PCG.

L9 ANSWER 18 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
 on STN

AN 87232502 EMBASE

DN 1987232502

TI Induction of ethylenediamine hypersensitivity in the guinea pig and the development of ELISA and lymphocyte blastogenesis techniques for its characterization.

AU Babiuk C.; Hastings K.L.; Dean J.H.

CS Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicology, Department of Cell Biology,
 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709, United States

SO Fundamental and Applied Toxicology, (1987) 9/4 (623-634).

ISSN: 0272-0590 CODEN: FAATDF

CY United States

DT Journal

FS 013 Dermatology and Venereology
 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
 029 Clinical Biochemistry
 035 Occupational Health and Industrial Medicine
 046 Environmental Health and Pollution Control
 052 Toxicology

LA English

AB Ethylenediamine (EDA) is reported to be a poorly characterized iatrogenic and occupational contact sensitizer. To better characterize EDA hypersensitivity, a guinea pig model was employed in which the animals were exposed epicutaneously to simulate conditions of human exposure, and selected immune parameters were measured. Induction of hypersensitivity was by the Buehler occluded patch method (6 hr application/day, once a week for 3 consecutive weeks) to 10, 20, 30, or 40% EDA, using either an ethanol or acetone/corn oil vehicle. Fourteen days after the last induction, guinea pigs were challenged by patch application of 2% EDA (nonirritating). The incidence of responders for erythema in the 10% EDA (ethanol) treatment group was 83 and 50% at 24 and 48 hr, respectively. In the 10% EDA (acetone/corn oil) group the corresponding values were 50 and 17%. For 20, 30, and 40% EDA, in either vehicle, the incidence of erythema was 83 to 100%. Severity grades (scale = 0-3) for cutaneous reactions to increasing concentrations of EDA in ethanol ranged from 0.8 to 2.5; those for EDA in acetone/corn oil ranged from 0.6 to 2.8. Using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay developed to detect the predominant serum antibodies to EDA, it was shown that guinea pigs treated by patch application did not produce the main allergic antibody IgG specific for EDA. However,

intradermal administration of an EDA-guinea pig serum **albumin conjugate** (EDA-GSA) to guinea pigs presensitized by patch application resulted in antibody production by 39 and 86% of the animals, at the initial and second dosing, respectively. An in vitro blastogenesis assay, using peripheral blood lymphocytes from EDA-sensitized guinea pigs, was developed to identify specific chemical allergens implicated in in vivo sensitization. Maximum tritiated thymidine ([³H]TdR) incorporation by lymphocytes stimulated in vitro with EDA-GSA was observed on Day 7. Optimal antigen concentration for maximum lymphocyte proliferation ranged from 5 to 50 µg/ml, the major variation being attributable to interanimal differences. These results indicate that epicutaneous application of EDA in the guinea pig induces a Type IV delayed hypersensitivity; immunological memory to the hapten is maintained in cultured lymphocytes, suggesting the potential usefulness of the lymphocyte transformation test for in vitro diagnosis of chemically induced hypersensitivity in humans.

L9 ANSWER 19 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN

AN 82252544 EMBASE

DN 1982252544

TI Induction of an allergic air-pouch inflammation in rats.

AU Tsurufuji S.; Yoshino S.; Ohuchi K.

CS Dep. Biochem., Fac. Pharm. Sci., Tohoku Univ., Aoba, Aramaki, Sendai, Japan

SO International Archives of Allergy and Applied Immunology, (1982) 69/3 (189-198).

CODEN: IAAAAM

CY Switzerland

DT Journal

FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy

026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation

013 Dermatology and Venereology

LA English

AB An allergic air pouch inflammation was induced on the dorsum of rats using azobenzenearsonate-**conjugated** acetyl bovine serum

albumin as an antigen. Rats were immunized by **intra**dermal

injection with 5 mg of the antigen in 0.5 ml Freund's complete adjuvant

saline (1:1) emulsion. 9 days after the immunization 8 ml of air was

injected subcutaneously on the dorsum, and 24 h later 4 ml of 2% sodium

carboxymethyl cellulose solution containing 2 mg of the antigen was

injected into the preformed air pouch to provoke the allergic

inflammation. In addition to the histological observations of the

inflammatory tissues of the pouch wall, time course studies on the volume

of the inflammatory pouch fluid, on the number and species of inflammatory

cells in the pouch fluid and on wet weight of granulation tissues were

carried out to characterize the nature of the inflammatory reaction, which

was shown to be suitable as a model to perform quantitative measurements

and biochemical analyses of the allergic inflammation.

L9 ANSWER 20 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN

AN 77214863 EMBASE

DN 1977214863

TI Antibody mediated basophil accumulations in cutaneous hypersensitivity reactions of guinea pigs.

AU Askenase P.W.; Haynes J.D.; Hayden B.J.

CS Dept. Med., Yale Univ. Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn. 06510, United States

SO Journal of Immunology, (1976) 117/5 I (1722-1730).

CODEN: JOIMA3

DT Journal

FS 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation

013 Dermatology and Venereology

004 Microbiology

025 Hematology

LA English

AB Cutaneous basophil hypersensitivity (CBH) was studied in guinea pigs by using simplified histologic techniques. Animals immunized with oxazolone or picryl conjugates of keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH) emulsified with

complete (CFA) or incomplete Freund's adjuvant (IFA) were found to have hapten specific cutaneous basophil reactions when skin tested at 1 week with oxazolone or picryl chloride contact painting or **intradermal** injection of oxazolone or picryl **conjugated** human serum **albumin**, respectively. Thus, hapten specific cutaneous basophil reactions were present in guinea pigs immunized with CFA for classical delayed hypersensitivity, and in animals immunized with IFA for Jones Mote reactions. Hapten specific 24 hr cutaneous basophil reactions were passively transferred with immune serum from donors sensitized with conjugates of oxazolone or picryl KLH in CFA or IFA, and with serum from oxazolone contact-sensitized animals as well. As little as 0.5 ml sera obtained from donors 1 week after immunization could systematically transfer cutaneous basophil reactions. It is likely that hapten-specific cutaneous basophil reactions are mediated by small quantities of serum antibodies. It is concluded that antibody-mediated cutaneous basophil reactions may be distinctive hypersensitivity responses that can be distinguished from classical anaphylactic, Arthus, and delayed hypersensitivities. It is suggested that CBH reactions are heterogeneous and that antibody products of B lymphocytes, and factors probably derived from T lymphocytes, play a role in basophil accumulations at cutaneous hypersensitivity reactions.

L9 ANSWER 21 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
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AN 77186871 EMBASE

DN 1977186871

TI Production of anti luteinizing hormone releasing factor (LH-RF) serum: immunobiological application and development of radioimmunoassay.

AU Shiina M.

CS Dept. Obstet. Gynecol., Sch. Med., Keio Univ., Tokyo, Japan

SO JAP.J.FERTIL.STERIL., (1976) 21/4 (12-21).

CODEN: JJFSA5

DT Journal

FS 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology

003 Endocrinology

023 Nuclear Medicine

026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation

LA English

AB A specific antiserum to luteinizing hormone releasing factor (LH-RF) was generated in female rabbits by repeated **intradermal** injections of LH-RF-bovine serum **albumin** (BSA) **conjugate** emulsified in Freund's complete adjuvant. In in vitro incubation, 20-30% binding of ¹²⁵I-LH-RF and linear dose response relationship against cold LH-RF (the range from 2.5 to 2500 pg) were obtained using 1:1500-2000 dilutions of the antiserum. Compared with synthetic LH-RF, rat LH and FSH, substance P, oxytocin, lysine and arginine vasopressin, and synthetic TRF showed less than 0.03% displacement of LH-RF under these conditions. 200 µg of synthetic LH-RF were injected either i.v. or intramuscularly to healthy male adult. In the case of i.v. administration, the disappearance of exogenous LH-RF from the circulated blood was very rapid, and the half-life was 3.9 min within the first 15 min. I.v. injections of 0.8 ml of this antiserum to 4-day cycling female rats on proestrous day blocked ovulation on the following day. In these rats, LH surge on proestrous evening was blocked, however, LH was maintained at basal levels. At the time of about 1 yr after the first immunization, the 2 female rabbits which produced these antisera showed histologically marked atrophy of ovaries and uteri. Serum LH and 20α hydroxypregn 4 en 3 one concentrations in these rabbits were low but detectable by radioimmunoassays. These data indicate that the specific antiserum to LH-RF is applicable for biological experiments as well as for development of a radioimmunoassay of LH-RF.

L9 ANSWER 22 OF 42 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN

AN 77128638 EMBASE

DN 1977128638

TI Antibody mediated basophil accumulations in cutaneous hypersensitivity reactions of guinea pigs.

AU Askenase P.W.; Haynes J.D.; Hayden B.J.

CS Dept. Med., Yale Univ. Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn. 06510, United States
SO Journal of Immunology, (1976) 117/1 (216-224).
CODEN: JOIMA3
DT Journal
FS 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
013 Dermatology and Venereology
LA English
AB Cutaneous basophil hypersensitivity (CBH) was studied in guinea pigs by using simplified histologic techniques. Animals immunized with oxazolone or picryl conjugates of keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH) emulsified with complete (CFA) or incomplete Freund's adjuvant (IFA) were found to have hapten specific cutaneous basophil reactions when skin tested at 1 week with oxazolone or picryl chloride contact painting or **intradermal** injection of oxazolone or picryl **conjugated** human serum **albumin**, respectively. Thus, hapten specific cutaneous basophil reactions were present in guinea pigs immunized with CFA for classical delayed hypersensitivity, and in animals immunized with IFA for Jones Mote reactions. Hapten specific 24 hr cutaneous basophil reactions were passively transferred with immune serum from donors sensitized with conjugates of oxazolone or picryl KLH in CFA or IFA, and with serum from oxazolone contact sensitized animals as well. As little as 0.5 ml sera obtained from donors 1 week after immunization could systemically transfer cutaneous basophil reactions. It is likely that hapten specific cutaneous basophil reactions are mediated by small quantities of serum antibodies. It is concluded that antibody mediated cutaneous basophil reactions may be distinctive hypersensitivity responses that can be distinguished from classical anaphylactic, Arthus, and delayed hypersensitivities. It is suggested that CBH reactions are heterogeneous and that antibody products of B lymphocytes, and factors probably derived from T lymphocytes, play a role in basophil accumulations at cutaneous hypersensitivity reactions.

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on STN

AN 75097874 EMBASE

DN 1975097874

TI Radioimmunoassay for luteinizing hormone releasing factor (LH RF).
Production of specific antibody and its biologic potency (Japanese).

AU Makino T.; Ohno T.; Shiina M.; et al.

CS Dept. Obstet. Gynecol., Tokyo Dent. Coll. Hosp., Tokyo, Japan

SO JAP.J.FERTIL.STERIL., (1974) 19/3 (18-21).

CODEN: JJFSA5

DT Journal

FS 037 Drug Literature Index

003 Endocrinology

026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation

023 Nuclear Medicine

010 Obstetrics and Gynecology

LA Japanese

AB As one of the first steps toward developing a highly sensitive and specific radioimmunoassay for luteinizing hormone releasing factor (LH RF), the antibody to LH RF was generated by repeated **intradermal** injections of LH RF bovine serum **albumin** (BSA) **conjugate** solution emulsified in Freund's complete adjuvant to female rabbits. After the third booster injection, about 30% of binding to 125I LH RF was obtained at 1 : 1,000 dilution of the antiserum and a linear dose response relationship against cold LH RF was shown in the range from 0.25 ng to 10.0 ng. Rat LH and FSH, substance P, oxytocin, lysine and arginine vasopressin, and synthetic TRF showed less than 0.03% cross immunoreaction as compared with cold LH RF (100%). Two intravenous injections of 0.8 ml of this antiserum to 4 day cycling female rats at 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. on the proestrous day inhibited ovulation the next morning. The findings indicate that the method used is applicable for further development of radioimmunoassay for LH RF.

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AN 74055791 EMBASE

DN 1974055791

TI Ovulation blockade in rats by rabbit anti luteinizing hormone releasing

factor serum.
AU Makino T.; Takahashi M.; Yoshinaga K.; Greep R.O.
CS Lab. Hum. Reproduct. Reprod. Biol., Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.
02115, United States
SO Contraception, (1973) 8/2 (133-145).
CODEN: CCPTAY
DT Journal
FS 037 Drug Literature Index
010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
003 Endocrinology
030 Pharmacology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LA English
AB As one of the first steps toward developing a highly sensitive and specific radioimmunoassay for luteinizing hormone releasing factor (LRF), an antiserum to LRF was generated in female rabbits by repeated **intradermal** injections of LRF bovine serum **albumin** (BSA) **conjugate** emulsified in Freund's complete adjuvant. After the third booster injection, 30% binding of 125I LRF and a linear dose response relationship against cold LRF (0.25 ng to 10.0 ng) were obtained using a 1 : 1000 dilution of the antiserum. Compared with synthetic LRF, rat LH and FSH, substance P, oxytocin, lysine and arginine vasopressin, and synthetic TRF showed less than 0.3% displacement of LRF under these conditions. Intravenous injections of 1.0 ml of this antiserum to 4 day cycling female rats at 1:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. of the proestrous day blocked ovulation the next morning. The data indicate that this antiserum is appropriate for biological studies regarding gonadotropin release in addition to its use in developing a radioimmunoassay for LRF.

L9 ANSWER 25 OF 42 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:624056 TOXCENTER
DN RISKLINE-1997090010
TI Phenylisocyanat
AU Anonymous
SO Toxikologische Bewertung. Heidelberg, Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie, (1997) 198 32 p.
FS RISKLINE
LA German
ED Entered STN: 20021200
Last Updated on STN: 20021200
AB Phenyl isocyanate is harmful on acute oral administration (LD50 rat oral 800 to 2750 mg/kg body weight). An oral LD50 value of 172 mg/kg body weight has been determined in the female rat in one study. LD50 values of 196 and 1600 mg/kg body weight have been reported after oral administration to the mouse. The acute dermal toxicity of phenyl isocyanate is low (LD50 rat dermal > 5000 mg/kg body weight; LD50 rabbit dermal > 2000 mg/kg body weight). In contrast, phenyl isocyanate is highly toxic on inhalation (4-hour LC50 rat 22 mg/m³ air). Delayed deaths occur particularly after inhalation exposure. The maximum possible saturation concentration of phenyl isocyanate at room temperature is about 600-fold higher than the LC50 value, and the inhalation hazard is thus severe. In the Alarie test, the concentration that reduces the respiratory frequency by 50% (RD50) depends on the duration of exposure, being 1.8 ppm (after 10 minutes), 1.2 ppm (30 minutes), 0.9 ppm (1 hour), 0.82 ppm (2 hours) and 0.73 ppm (3 hours), equivalent to 8.9, 5.9, 4.4, 4.0 and 3.6 mg/m³, respectively. An RD15 of 0.22 ppm, equivalent to 1.1 mg/m³, has been given for an exposure duration of 45 minutes. On repeated inhalation exposure of rats to phenyl isocyanate for 3 weeks, a concentration as low as 0.05 ppm, equivalent to 0.25 mg/m³, gave rise to mild inflammatory effects in the larynx, trachea and bronchial tree. After repeated inhalation exposure of rats for 4 weeks, irritation of the airways, cyanosis, hypothermia and effects on the red blood cell count occurred in a concentration-dependent manner from 2.79 mg/m³, and histopathological examination revealed local damage to the upper respiratory tract. A no effect level of 0.83 mg/m³ was given for this study. Phenyl isocyanate is severely irritating to the skin and corrosive to the eyes of rabbits. In the maximization test in guinea pigs, phenyl isocyanate induces skin sensitization in a concentration-dependent manner. Respiratory sensitization is only detectable in guinea pigs after

intradermal induction and inhalation challenge with a guinea pig **albumin-phenyl isocyanate conjugate**. A model has been described for rats, suggesting that respiratory sensitization to phenyl isocyanate may be likely for this species too. Phenyl isocyanate is not mutagenic in the Salmonella/microsome test, either with or without metabolic activation, and does not induce chromosome aberrations in vivo in the bone marrow of mice. It forms the corresponding phenylcarbamy compounds with deoxyribonucleic acid in vitro. In preliminary studies in mice, phenyl isocyanate has shown no embryotoxic activity, although the protocol used does not permit a conclusive evaluation. In vitro, phenyl isocyanate inhibits acetyl cholinesterase activity in erythrocytes and whole blood, but this effect is described as comparatively weak. IgE antibodies that are specific for isocyanate-albumin conjugates can be detected in workers who have been exposed to isocyanates, including phenyl isocyanate.

L9 ANSWER 26 OF 42 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 1995:195509 TOXCENTER
 CP Copyright 2005 ACS
 DN CA12317217796G
 TI Antigenicity of balofloxacin (Q-35), novel fluoroquinolone antibacterial agent in guinea pigs and mice
 AU Marutani, Kiyoshi; Otabe, Yohko; Hara, Toshiko; yahashi, Hiroyuki; Hasegawa, Takashi; Tanaka, Kouichi
 CS Toxicology Laboratory, Chugai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Minowa, 399-46, Japan.
 SO Yakuri to Chiryo, (1995) Vol. 23, No. 6, Suppl., pp. s1617-s1626.
 CODEN: YACHDS. ISSN: 0386-3603.
 CY JAPAN
 DT Journal
 FS CAPLUS
 OS CAPLUS 1995:781350
 LA Japanese
 ED Entered STN: 20011116
 Last Updated on STN: 20020903
 AB Antigenicity of balofloxacin (Q-35), a newly developed fluoroquinolone antibacterial agent, was examined in guinea pigs and mice. The specific antibody production to Q-35 was evaluated by active systemic anaphylaxis (ASA), intra

dermal reaction and passive cutaneous anaphylaxis (PCA) reaction. Moreover, a direct Coombs' reaction was examined using human red blood cells. 1) Antigenicity in guinea pigs: When guinea pigs were administered unconjugated Q-35 orally or s.c. with Complete Freund's adjuvant, no anaphylactic response was observed by ASA, allogeneic 4-h PCA and **intra**dermal reactions using unconjugated Q-35 and **conjugated** Q-35 with bovine serum **albumin** (Q-35-BSA) as challenging antigens. In addition, when guinea pigs were sensitized with conjugated Q-35 with ovalbumin (Q-35-OVA) s.c., definite ASA, PCA and dermal reactions were observed by eliciting of Q-35-BSA, but not by that of unconjugated Q-35. 2) Antigenicity in mice: When BALB/c and C3H/He mice were injected with aluminum hydroxide gel containing Q-35 or Q-35-OVA, no IgE antibody response was detected by heterologous 72-h PCA reaction in rats using Q-35 alone and Q-35-BSA as eliciting antigens. 3) In vitro direct Coombs' reaction: No activity of Q-35 to produce direct Coombs' reaction was observed in Miyagawa's method nor Molthan's method using human red blood cells. From these results, it could be concluded that Q-35 lacks the antigenicity to guinea pigs and mice under the present conditions.

L9 ANSWER 27 OF 42 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 AN 1994:126786 TOXCENTER
 CP Copyright 2005 ACS
 DN CA12011124585K
 TI Antigenicity study of mosapride citrate
 AU Matsui, Yukiharuru; Satomura, Kuniyoshi; Nishiwaki, Tsutomu; Matsuoka, Nobuo; Nakamura, Hideo
 CS Dep. Res. Lab., Dainippon Pharm. Co., Ltd., Suita, 564, Japan.
 SO Yakuri to Chiryo (1973-2000), (1993) Vol. 21, No. 10, pp. 3481-9.
 CODEN: YACHDS. ISSN: 0386-3603.

CY JAPAN
DT Journal
FS CAPLUS
OS CAPLUS 1994:124585
LA Japanese
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20020917
AB Antigenicity of mosapride citrate (I), a new gastroprokinetic agent, was investigated in rabbits, guinea pigs and mice. Production of the antibody to mosapride citrate was detected in sera of rabbits and mice sensitized with mosapride-ovalbumin conjugate (mosapride-OVA) and Freund's complete adjuvant (FCA) or aluminum hydroxide gel (alum), but not with mosapride citrate and FCA or alum, when the antibody titers were determined by passive cutaneous anaphylactic (PCA) reaction using guinea pigs or rats, or by passive hemagglutination (PHA) reaction using sheep red blood cells. PCA reaction was not elicited by an i.v. challenge of mosapride citrate in guinea pigs and rats sensitized passively with antisera obtained from rabbits and mice, resp., sensitized with mosapride-OVA and FCA or alum. In guinea pigs sensitized with mosapride-OVA and FCA, active anaphylactic reaction and delayed type skin reaction (erythema) were elicited by i.v. and **intradermal** challenges, resp., of mosapride-bovine serum **albumin conjugate**, but not by the challenge of mosapride citrate. From these results, it is suggested that mosapride citrate does not show antigenicity in the present test using rabbits, guinea pigs and mice.

L9 ANSWER 28 OF 42 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1974:83046 TOXCENTER
CP Copyright 2005 ACS
DN CA08121134350V
TI Method for producing specific antiserum to luteinizing hormone releasing factor (LHRF)
AU Makino, T.; Takahashi, M.; Yoshinga, K.; Greep, R. O.
CS Lab. Hum. Reprod. Reprod. Biol., Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, MA, USA.
SO IRCS Library Compendium, (1973) Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 15.3.6.
CODEN: IRLCAW. ISSN: 0305-2559.

CY UNITED STATES
DT Journal
FS CAPLUS
OS CAPLUS 1974:534350
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20021218
AB Specific antiserum to LHRF was produced in adult female rabbits by repeated **intradermal** immunization with synthetic LHRF-bovine serum **albumin conjugates** in Freund's complete adjuvant. The antiserum exhibited approx.35% specific binding to 125I-labeled-LHRF. Rat LH and FSH, substance P, oxytocin, lysine and argininevasopressin, and synthetic thyrotropin-releasing factor showed >0.03% immune cross-reaction as compared with cold LHRF (100%). The antiserum also inhibited ovulation, on injection into cycling female rats. Thus, the method used gave antiserum suitable for LHRF radioimmunoassay.

L9 ANSWER 29 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1980:73494 CAPLUS
DN 92:73494
TI Delayed luteal regression in ewes immunized against oxytocin
AU Flint, A. P. F.; Mitchell, M. D.; Sheldrick, E. Linda
CS ARC Inst. Anim. Physiol., Cambridge, CB2 4AT, UK
SO Journal of Physiology (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (1979), 296, 85P-86P
CODEN: JPHYA7; ISSN: 0022-3751

DT Journal
LA English
AB Ewes were immunized against oxytocin (I) by **intradermal** injection of 1 mg of I-bovine serum **albumin conjugate** (3.8 mol/mol **albumin**) at weekly intervals for 4 wk; the length of the estrous cycle was increased in ewes which showed an immune response to I. The increased cycle length was due to luteal phase prolongation.

Thus, immunization against I interferes with ovarian cyclicity.

- L9 ANSWER 30 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1977:117135 CAPLUS
DN 86:117135
TI Development of a radioimmunoassay for oxytocin
AU Piron-Bossuyt, C.; Bossuyt, A.; Brauman, H.; Vanden Driessche, R.
CS Lab. Farmakol., Vrije Univ. Brussel, Brussels, Belg.
SO Annales d'Endocrinologie (1976), 37(5), 389-94
CODEN: ANENAG; ISSN: 0003-4266
DT Journal
LA English
AB High-affinity antibodies against oxytocin were produced in rabbits by multiple **intra**dermal injections of an oxytocin-bovine serum **albumin conjugate** in complete Freund's adjuvant. The antibodies did not cross-react with lysine vasopressin. Reduction of the S-S link changed the immunoreactivity. The high affinity constant of the antibodies allows direct radioimmunoassay of oxytocin in dilute plasma (1:5) with a sensitivity of ≥ 4 μ Units/mL. Preliminary results for oxytocin determination in human umbilical cord plasma were 15-100 μ Units/mL.
- L9 ANSWER 31 OF 42 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1974:534350 CAPLUS
DN 81:134350
TI Method for producing specific antiserum to luteinizing hormone releasing factor (LHRF)
AU Makino, T.; Takahashi, M.; Yoshinga, K.; Greep, R. O.
CS Lab. Hum. Reprod. Reprod. Biol., Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, MA, USA
SO IRCS Library Compendium (1973), 1(4), 15.3.6
CODEN: IRLCAW; ISSN: 0305-2559
DT Journal
LA English
AB Specific antiserum to LHRF was produced in adult female rabbits by repeated **intra**dermal immunization with synthetic LHRF-bovine serum **albumin conjugates** in Freund's complete adjuvant. The antiserum exhibited approx.35% specific binding to ¹²⁵I-labeled-LHRF. Rat LH and FSH, substance P, oxytocin, lysine and arginine vasopressin, and synthetic thyrotropin-releasing factor showed >0.03% immune cross-reaction as compared with cold LHRF (100%). The antiserum also inhibited ovulation, on injection into cycling female rats. Thus, the method used gave antiserum suitable for LHRF radioimmunoassay.
- L9 ANSWER 32 OF 42 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1984:258024 BIOSIS
DN PREV198477091008; BA77:91008
TI RAPID TIME PRODUCTION IN THE RABBIT OF ANTI TRI IODO THYRONINE ANTIBODIES AT HIGH TITER TO BE USED IN THE RADIO IMMUNOASSAY PRACTICE.
AU GIOVANNINI E [Reprint author]; TALESA V; FEDELI L; PALUMBO R
CS CATTEDRA BIOL ZOOL GENERALE UNIV, VIA GROTTA POSATORA, 60100 ANCONA
SO Annali Sclavo, (1982) Vol. 24, No. 5, pp. 443-455.
CODEN: ASCLAZ. ISSN: 0003-472X.
DT Article
FS BA
LA ENGLISH
AB A method for rapid production of high titer antibodies to triiodothyronine [T3] in rabbits was developed. The procedure utilizes a T3-bovine serum **albumin conjugate** and multiple **intra**dermal injections. The resulting sera have application in radioimmunoassays for T3.
- L9 ANSWER 33 OF 42 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1992-42069 DRUGU P E
TI Role of Inflammatory Mediators on Airway Responses in Sensitized Guinea Pigs Exposed to Trimellitic Anhydride (TMA) Conjugate.
AU Hayes J P; Lotvall J O; Barnes P J; Newman Taylor A J; Chung K F
LO London, United Kingdom
SO Am.Rev.Respir.Dis. (1992, No. 4, Pt. 2, A502, 1992) 1 Tab.
CODEN: ARDSBL ISSN: 0003-0805

AV Dept. of Thoracic and Occupational and Environmental Medicine, National
Heart and Lung Institute, Royal Brompton Hospital, London SE3 6LY,
England.
LA English
DT Journal
FA AB; LA; CT
FS Literature
AN 1992-42069 DRUGU P E
AB The contributions of i.v. chlorpheniramine (C, chlorphenamine), i.v.
WEB-2086 (apafant), i.p. BW-4AC (BW-A4C) and aerosolized nedocromilsodium
(NS) in the acute response to **intradermal** (i.d.) trimellitic
anhydride (TMA) alone and **conjugated** to guinea-pig
albumin (TMA-GPSA) administered by intratracheal instillation
were investigated in guinea-pigs. C, NS and WEB-2086 inhibited the acute
bronchoconstrictor response in this model but C alone inhibited the
associated airway microvascular leak. Histamine release plays an
important role in TMA-induced airway responses in this model. (congress
abstract).

ABEX Guinea pigs were sensitized by i.d. injection of free TMA (0.1 ml of
0.3% TMA in corn oil). 21-28 Days after sensitization anesthetized
guinea pigs were challenged with TMA-GPSA (50 ul) by tracheal
instillation. Extravasation of Evans Blue dye (20 mg/kg) into the airway
tissue was used to quantify airway microvascular leakage (MVL ng dye/mg
tissue). Sensitized guinea pigs were pretreated with i.v.
chlorpheniramine (C) (2.5 mg/kg), WEB-2086 (10 ug/kg), i.p. BW-4AC (50
mg/kg), aerosolized nedocromil sodium (NS) (2%) or vehicle. Peak lung
resistance (24.2 cmH₂O/ml/sec) was inhibited by C (2.8), NS (5.5) and WEB
(5.8), but not BW (13.3) compared to controls (0.9). MVL was only
inhibited by C. MVL values in trachea, main bronchi, proximal
intrapulmonary airways and distal intrapulmonary airways were 49, 55, 48
and 47 ng/mg with C, 89, 94, 75 and 74 ng/mg with WEB-2086, 102, 105, 89
and 77 ng/mg with BW-A4C, 80, 86, 86 and 85 ng/mg with N and 34, 33, 39
and 42 ng/mg in controls, respectively. (ECW)

L9 ANSWER 34 OF 42 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1985-48646 DRUGU P
TI The Serum Pharmacokinetics of Digoxin as an Immunogen and Hapten in the
Rabbi
AU Griffiths N M; Hewick D S; Stevenson I H
LO Dundee, United Kingdom
SO Int.J.Immunopharmacol. (7, No. 5, 697-703, 1985) 4 Fig. 1 Tab. 10 Ref.
CODEN: IJIMDS ISSN: 0192-0561
AV Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacology, Ninewells Hospital
and Medical School, University of Dundee, Dundee, DD1 9SY, Scotland.

LA English
DT Journal
FA AB; LA; CT; MPC
FS Literature
AN 1985-48646 DRUGU P
AB The elimination half-life of intradermal 3H-digoxin (3H-DI) rose with
time after **intradermal** immunization using 3H-DI-human serum
albumin (Sigma-Chemical) **conjugate** (DC) in Freund's
complete adjuvant (Difco) from 2.0-24.8 days in rabbits. In immunized
rabbits 3H-DI yielded 5-10 fold higher serum levels than in controls. A
fall and subsequent increase in 3H-DI preceded elimination. DI-specific
antibody titers did not change. Antibody titer was correlated with
elimination half-life at the end of the study.

ABEX Male New Zealand/Half-Lop rabbits (2.0-2.6 kg) received 30 ug/kg 3H-DI 4
wk before and 6 and 44 wk after receiving 330 ug/kg DC in 0.1-0.2 ml
adjuvant into several sites in the back. Antibody titers were determined
by equilibrium dialysis. The pre-DC 3H-DI distribution half-life was
4.6 hr and elimination half-life 2.1 days. DC yielded a rapid fall in
radioactivity lasting 0.5-1 day, a rise and fall on day 2 and in some
rabbits a further rise and fall on days 2-4. The elimination half-life
was 2.7 days. At 6 wk the mean peak serum level of 3H-DI was 5-fold
higher than before DC and the mean elimination half-life was 4.1 days.
At 44 wk the serum level was 10-fold above control. Serum levels fell for
2 days and rose. The elimination phase began on day 7 and the mean
half-life was 24.8 days. Antibody titers were similar at wk 6 and 44.

Antibody titer correlated with elimination half-life at 44 but not 6 wk.
Titer was unrelated to the 12-hr serum 3H-DI concentration. (W19/IMS)

L9 ANSWER 35 OF 42 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1984-04835 DRUGU P
TI Delta Sleep-Inducing Peptide (DSIP)-Like Material is Absorbed by the
GI Gastrointestinal Tract of the Neonatal Rat.
AU Banks W A; Kastin A J; Coy D H
LO New Orleans, Louisiana, United States
SO Life Sci. (33, No. 16, 1587-97, 1983) 6 Fig. 19 Ref.
CODEN: LIFSAK ISSN: 0024-3205
AV Veterans Administration Medical Center, New Orleans, Louisiana 70146,
U.S.A.
LA English
DT Journal
FA AB; LA; CT; MPC
FS Literature
AN 1984-04835 DRUGU P
AB Delta sleep-inducing peptide (DP) like immunoreactivity entered into the
circulation and the brain of neonatal rats fed with N-Tyr-DP (or
125I-N-Tyr-DP) or in rats nursed by mothers injected i.p. with N-Tyr -DP.
Thus, a DP peptide given p.o. can be absorbed through the
gastrointestinal tract into the systemic circulation.
ABEX Antibodies for RIA were raised in rabbits by **intradermal**
injection of synthetic DSIP **conjugated** to alpha-human
globulin with Freund's complete adjuvant. N-Tyr-DP was iodinated
with chloramine-T and subsequently purified on a column of Sephadex G-25
and 2 ml fractions counted in a gamma counter. Separation of rat pup
plasma on a column of G-15 Sephadex showed 5% immunoreactivity coeluted
with des Trp-DP and 11% with DP. Recovery of peptide added to pup blood
was 85.5 +/- 9.5%. The intra assay coefficient of variation was 11.3%
and the intra assay variation was 13.7%. Immunoreactivity in blood from
N-Tyr-DP treated rats (100 ug/rat) and in suckling pups whose mothers
received N-Tyr-DP increased to a peak at 10 min. The blood and brain
levels of radioactivity for 1-2 day old pups peaked at 20 and 40 min,
respectively, and both peaked at 40 min for 10 day old pups fed
125I-N-Tyr-DP. Immunoreactivity in blood taken 10 min after feeding of
125I-N-Tyr-DP increased in the bound fraction and the regions co-eluting
with des-Trp-DP and DP. Radioactivity in blood collected 20, 40 and 60
min after ingestion of 125I-N-Tyr-DP (10 power 5 CPM/rat) by 10 and 1-2
day pups eluted with the bound region and a region of iodinated peptide
fragment radioactivity from the brains coeluted mainly with intact
125I-N-Tyr -DP.

L9 ANSWER 36 OF 42 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:141951 USPATFULL
TI Mono-- or diketone tetracyclic derivatives and therapeutical uses
thereof
IN Bouterin-Falson, Odile, Palaiseau, France
Desquand-Billiald, Stephanie, Paris, France
Favrou, Anita, Cachan, France
Finet, Michel, Chatenay Malabry, France
Tembo, Olivier, Mery Sur Oise, France
Torregrosa, Jean-Luc, Cachan, France
Yannic-Arnoult, Sylvie, Epinay sur Orge, France
Joubert, Cecile, Sceaux, France
PA Laboratoire Innothera, Arcueil, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5981544 19991109 <--
WO 9721709 19970619 <--
AI US 1998-77435 19980921 (9)
WO 1996-FR1974 19961210
19980921 PCT 371 date
19980921 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI FR 1995-14684 19951212
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Mach, D. Margaret M.
LREP Kenyon & Kenyon
CLMN Number of Claims: 49

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

QRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1492

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Invention concerning the therapeutic use of tetracyclic derivatives and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts having the following general formula: ##STR1## in which, independently of the other: X is a carbon or nitrogen atom,

T is a carbon or nitrogen atom,

L is an oxygen atom or ketone functional protective group,

R.sub.1 is an atom of hydrogen, an atom of halogen, or a C.sub.1 to C.sub.5 alkyl radical,

R.sub.2 is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a nitro radical, or a C.sub.1 to C.sub.5 alkyl radical,

n and m are equal to 0 or to 1, but not independently of the other, so that if n is equal to 1, then m is equal to 0, and if n is equal to 0, then m is equal to 1.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 37 OF 42 VETB COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 1982-62203 VETB E W N

TI RESPONSES OF RAM LAMBS TO ACTIVE IMMUNIZATION AGAINST TESTOSTERONE AND LUTEINIZING HORMONE-RELEASING HORMONE.

AU SCHANBACHER B D

LO CLAY CENTER, NEB., USA.

SO AM.J.PHYSIOL. (242, NO.3, E201-E205, 1982)

LA English

DT Journal

L9 ANSWER 38 OF 42 VETB COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 1979-63802 VETB M C

TI CYTIDINE-5&-DIPHOSPHO-CHOLINE CONJUGATES. I. - SYNTHESIS AND FIXATION TO PHOSPHORYLCHOLINE-BINDING PROTEINS. II. - IMMUNOGENICITY IN RATS.

AU PERY P; LUFFAU G; CHARLEY J; PETIT A; ROUZE P; BERNARD S

LO THIVERVAL-GRIGNON, FR.

SO ANN.IMMUNOL. (130C, NO.4, 517-40, 1979)

LA English

DT Journal

L9 ANSWER 39 OF 42 VETU COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 1991-61919 VETU E N

TI Effect of Cholecystokinin Immunization, Enhanced Food Intake and Growth of Swine on Lean Yield and Carcass Composition.

AU Pekas J C

LO Clay Center, Neb., USA

SO J.Nutr. (121, No. 4, 563-567, 1991) 3 Tab. 20 Ref.

CODEN: JONUAI

AV U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Clay Center, NE 68933, U.S.A.

LA English

DT Journal

FA AB; LA; CT

AN 1991-61919 VETU E N

AB The effect of **intradermal** and s.c. immunization with cholecystokinin-octapeptide (CCK-8), **conjugated** to human serum **globulin**, on carcass leanness and composition of weanling pigs is reported. A previous study showed that CCK immunization enhanced feed intake by 8.2% and growth by 10.6% in these pigs. The heavier body weights of CCK immunized pigs resulted in heavier fresh and chilled carcasses and increases in lean, protein, fat-free dry matter, fat and bone yields.

ABEX CCK-8 was conjugated to human serum albumin and then emulsified in Freund complete adjuvant to give 1 mg/ml in 50% adjuvant for primary and in

Freund incomplete adjuvant for booster injections. 24 Weanling castrated male pigs (75-days-old, 25.6 kg) were given the primary dose s.c. and intradermally on day 1 and booster doses on days 29, 43 and 64. The pigs were killed on days 80. The CCK immunization had no effect on skin weight, carcass water content or on dressing percentage. In the immunized pigs, the chilled carcass weight was increased by 8.7% the total dry matter by 6.8%, the weight of the lean fraction by 2.7 kg (7.2%) and the fat fraction weight by 1.8 kg while the carcass length was 1.7 cm longer. The lean fractions of CCK immunized pigs contained 9.2% more protein and 5.1% more fat. The lean:fat and protein:fat ratios were not affected by immunization.

L9 ANSWER 40 OF 42 VETU COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 1986-62688 VETU N E
TI Effects on Growth and Body Composition of Androgen Deprivation by Castration or Autoimmunization to LH-Releasing Hormone in the Male Rat Under Conditions of Controlled Food Intake.
AU Fletcher J M; Lobley G E; Connell A
LO Aberdeen, U.K.
SO J.Endocrinol. (110, No. 1, 97-102, 1986) 1 Fig. 4 Tab. 21 Ref.
CODEN: JOENAK
AV Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen AB2 9SB, Scotland.
LA English
DT Journal
FA LA; CT
AN 1986-62688 VETU N E
AB The effects of autoimmunization to LHRH with LHRH (Sigma-Chemical) conjugated to ovine serum albumin were investigated on growth and body composition of male rats. Male rat carcasses contained more protein, less lipid and yielded more ash than females, but had the same amount of total energy. Intact and 19-day-old castrated rats did not differ in total carcass energy content or composition by 40-days-old. By 82-days-old, intact rat carcasses had more protein, and by day 131 protein content was higher and carcass lipid, energy and ash content were lower in intact rats. Sham castrated and 1-day-old castrated rats grew less well than 19-day-old castrated animals. Intact rats retained less carcass energy, less lipid and had less ash content than castrated and **intradermal LHRH (Sigma-Chemical)-albumin conjugate**-immunized rats.

L9 ANSWER 41 OF 42 ADISCTI COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 Adis Data Information BV on STN
AN 1995:18376 ADISCTI
DN 800342885
TI Selective adverse reactions to diflunisal.
ADIS TITLE: Diflunisal: adverse reactions.
Skin disorders
In 2 patients.
AU Arias J; Fernandez Rivas M; Moral A; Garcia M A; Senent C J.
CS Hospital Virgen del Valle, Toledo, Spain.
SO Annals of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology (Feb 1, 1995), Vol. 74, pp. 160-162
DT Case
RE Rheumatic Disease
FS Summary
LA English
WC 364

L9 ANSWER 42 OF 42 CABA COPYRIGHT 2005 CABI on STN
AN 82:5660 CABA
DN 19820167196
TI Testicular function of actively immunized male rats with LH releasing hormone (LHRH): a possible role of prolactin on regulation of spermatogenesis
AU Shiota, K.; Takahashi, M.; Suzuki, Y.
CS Department of Veterinary Physiology, Faculty of Agriculture, Tokyo University, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan.
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 AB Gonadotropin deficiency was induced in groups of 3-5 males by (1) hypophysectomy, (2) active immunisation against LHRH by **intradermal** injections of deaminated LHRH **conjugated** with bovine serum **albumin** at 2-wk intervals followed by a booster injection monthly, and (3) hypophysectomy plus immunisation plus a pituitary isograft; the effect of testosterone propionate on the recovery of spermatogenesis in the gonadotropin-deficient males was studied. Immunisation against LHRH produced the highest anti-LHRH titre 12 wk after treatment. Testis weight and testosterone production decreased markedly by 10 wk after treatment, and there was an associated drop in serum LH and FSH levels. The degree of testis atrophy was similar 3 months after treatment in long-term immunised and hypophysectomised males . Subcutaneous injection of 1 mg testosterone propionate per day for 30 days restored spermatogenesis in long-term immunised males . Simultaneous injection of anti-LH and anti-FSH sera in addition to testosterone did not affect the restoration of spermatogenesis in the long-term immunised males , but the treatment prevented the restoration of spermatogenesis in hypophysectomised males . However, when rats which had been immunised and hypophysectomised were given pituitary isografts, treatment with testosterone restored spermatogenesis. The serum prolactin level in immunised males was approx. 20% of that in untreated controls; treatment with testosterone increased the prolactin level of the former 2.5-fold. These results indicate that prolactin is involved in spermatogenesis.

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